

# Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1827.

[NO. 112.]

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

## State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1826.

John Bradley,

vs. Reuben Searsey and the heirs of John Miller, decd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Lowrie and wife, Susannah Lowrie and John F. Miller, the heirs and representatives of John Miller, deceased, are not inhabitants of the State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for them to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held in Rutherford County, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur; that said petition will be taken pro confesso and heard, as to them, ex parte.

Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 14th November, 1826.

JAMES MORRIS, Clerk.

6t14—pr. adv. \$3.

## State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1826.

John Bradley,

vs. Joshua Souther and the heirs of John Miller, deceased.

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JAMES MORRIS, Clerk.

6t14—pr. adv. \$3.

## State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

David Blalock,

vs. Nancy Blalock.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to her, that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held for the said county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

Sm't 20.—pr. adv. \$4.

## House of Entertainment,



AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by 1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

## Notice.

I WILL prosecute, to the utmost rigor of the law, any person who will trade or purchase any article of produce from my negroes, without a written permit from myself. I will also prosecute any person that may hire or employ any of my negroes to do any labour, either by night or day, without my permission; and I will give twenty-five dollars reward for information to the conviction of any person who may be found violating the above notice.

SAMUEL M'COMB.

Charlotte, Nov. 16, 1826.—5t12.

## John Stewart's Estate.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of John Stewart, deceased, will sell at Public Auction, on the 26th of December, the following property, to wit: Two tracts of land, containing 500 acres, lying on Waxaw creek; four negroes, a quantity of corn and cotton; Horses, Cows, Hogs and Sheep; one set of blacksmith's tools, a set of wagon maker's do.; several wagons, implements of husbandry, together with two stills, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale, 12 months' credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

All persons indebted to said estate, are notified to come forward and make payment; and all those having claims against the estate, will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

N. B. All persons indebted to the said John Stewart, deceased, as guardian of Jas. B. Carns and Wm. A. Carns, are notified, that unless they come forward and make payment to the executor by the day of sale, their notes will be put in an officer's hands for collection.

JOHN STEWART, Executor.

Nov. 27, 1826.—3t11

## HE HAS NO WIFE.

He has no wife—he's quite alone,  
Unsought, unhappy, and unknown;  
His days pass by, nor pleasure give,  
He breathes, methinks, but does not live.

He has no wife—he does not know,  
The joys, from wedded life, that flow,  
His absence, there is none to mourn,  
No eye looks bright at his return.

He has no wife—his joys are few,  
Though he is rich and healthy too;  
How selfish he, who will not share,  
His wealth with woman, chaste and fair.

He has no wife—no prattler's smile,  
Or hissing tongue, his hours beguile;  
His heart no kind attachment knows,  
Regardless both of friends and foes.

He has no wife—and is it meet,  
That man should live to drink and eat;  
For this, did the Almighty hand,  
Form man the ruler of the land?

He has no wife—well, be it so—  
His days are numbered here below;  
He soon must go, whence none return,  
And then—his dog and cat will mourn.

## Negro Hiring.

I WILL hire, on the tenth day of January next, at the house of Mrs. Obadience Dinkin's, a number of likely negroes, until the 1st of January, 1828.

NAT. T. GREEN.

Dec. 19, 1826.—3t13.

N. B. I have left all my notes in the hands of Washington Morrison, Esq. for settlement.

## Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday, the 9th of January next, at the late dwelling of Oswald Alexander, deceased, the perishable property of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Hogs,  
Sheep, &c.

A reasonable credit will be given, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

ISAAC CAMPBELL, Adm'r.

Dec. 21, 1826.—3t13.

## Payment must be made.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are requested to settle the same immediately, as a farmer can as well manage his farm without provisions, as a merchant carry on his business without money. Those who neglect this friendly notice, will next be reminded of their obligations by a tap on the shoulder.

DAVID PARKS.

Charlotte, Dec. 21, 1826.—3t13.

## Notice

IS hereby given, that the sale of the White House, and of the land contiguous thereto, is postponed until the 20th day of January next, when we, the undersigned executors of the late Robert Simonton, will sell absolutely, the above land which contains about

700 ACRES.

This sale is made in pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity of this county; and a credit will be given of one and two years to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing a farm in a healthy country, and in the centre of good society, would do well to attend this sale.

GEORGE L. DAVIDSON,

THEOPHILUS FALLS,

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Tredell Co. Dec. 14, 1826.—3t13.

## THE CHRISTIAN ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1827,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh.

For sale at this Office.

## Hire of Negroes.

I WILL hire on the 1st January, 1827, before the Court-House in Charlotte, for twelve months, three stout healthy negroes, viz:

Elias, aged 18 years;

Eady, aged 12 years;

Mary, aged 20 years.

Belonging to the estate of John Vail deceased.

JOHN IRWIN, Adm'r.

Dec. 16, 1826.—3t12.

## Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826.

## Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.' By HENRY LUTHER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

## DESULTORY.

### THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

The period is now at hand, when the British ports in the West Indies are to be closed to our shipping, and when, of course, our ports will be closed to British shipping, from, or going to, the Islands. The Boston Commercial Gazette surmizes, we observe, that Mr. Gallatin's visit to Paris may have some connexion with this vexed question. This surmise is, we are persuaded, erroneous. Mr. Gallatin's visit was unquestionably one of private convenience and choice, made at a moment when, according to immemorial usage, there is a cessation of active business among the English ministers. A desire indeed, to see how Mr. Canning might be received, and how employ himself, in the French metropolis, may have added some considerations of a public nature, to those merely personal, but as to any official cause for the visit, we feel satisfied none such existed. Nor do we think any instructions Mr. Gallatin may, or ought to have, likely to produce the result that some of our cotemporaries seem to think so desirable, of an arrangement upon the terms of England of the trade in question.

This country has, from its earliest career, had but one general principle of foreign intercourse—that of entire reciprocity. This principle it has sought for years to introduce into the West India trade, but without success. This principle it is still willing to abide by; but it must in truth and fact be reciprocity—not the mere name of it—and it must be established by treaty, and not be dependant on acts of Parliament, over which we have no control, in the framing of which we have no voice, and which may be at any time repealed at the pleasure of the party making them. It has been offered again and again by this government to the British ministry, to put the intercourse with the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain upon the same footing as that with the mother country, and to regulate it in like manner by treaties of mutual obligation; but this has been as often refused. It has suited the policy of interests of England to require that foreign nations should consider and treat her colonies as distinct countries not constituting an integral part of the empire. This, we are ready to admit, she had a perfect right to do; but we deny that she may for her own convenience, at one time hold these colonies up to us as separate dependencies, and at another as composing part of her general system. Yet such is the course pursued with this country respecting these colonies. When we claim to trade with them as we trade with England, or Ireland, or Scotland, we are told—this must not be—we may indeed, if we see our interests in it, permit you as matter of favor to trade with the colonies, but you cannot claim it as a treaty right, because the treaty does not extend to the colonies. But when under the plea of protecting the agriculture, fisheries, and lumber of the North American settlements, a heavy duty is laid upon articles of a similar nature from this country, we complain, that such a regulation is not reciprocal, inasmuch as it gives an unjust preference to the produce of other countries, we are answered with the assertion, that these other countries are British, and that it would be as reasonable in England to require, that sugar from Jamaica should be admitted into the United States upon the same footing as that from Louisiana, as for us to require, that flour and lumber from the United States should be admitted into Jamaica upon the same terms as those from Nova Scotia, or Canada, or New Brunswick. But the fallacy of the argument lies in this—that the United States present but one exterior to foreign nations. They are a unity, and no foreign government has

any official knowledge of, or intercourse with, the individual states. Such is not the fact with respect to the British colonies which the mother country will not permit us to consider as forming with her one whole. In furtherance of her own views she expressly excepts them from the treaties which govern the intercourse between her and other nations; and she cannot therefore be permitted to claim for them from those nations, the consideration, or rank or rights that belong, for instance, to each and every state composing the nation of the U. States. New-York and Louisiana, Delaware and Rhode Island, are all and alike entitled to all the benefits, immunities and privileges, of any treaty negotiated with the United States, for the regulation of their foreign intercourse. Not so with Jamaica, or Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, or Canada—they have no such sovereign paramount character, and therefore cannot be viewed as presenting in their legislative rights, situation and claims, any analogy with either of the states of this union. Such, however, is the actual pretension of England; it remains to be seen if this government is ready to submit to it. We will at another time endeavor to show that the value and importance of the direct trade with the British colonies is much overrated. They cannot do without our supplies; and in pursuit of a chimera, they choose to get them round about, instead of straight, and burdened with extra expenses, of various sorts, it is their affair and not ours. It would be better, far better, we admit, for both parties to understand each other, and act harmoniously, and without restrictions; but if the rule is to be prescribed by one party alone, we are for resisting it.—N. Y. American.

Dr. Ramsay, of the Senate, yesterday submitted a Preamble and Resolution to that body, recommending an appropriation for the relief of the family of Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States. This subject was introduced by Mr. Wilson of Georgetown, who recapitulated the strong claims of Mr. Jefferson to the gratitude of his country. Mr. Huger, of St. Thomas and St. Dennis, submitted a motion, which was seconded by Mr. Grimke, of Charleston, to fill the blank in the Resolution with \$10,000. This sum was supported with much feeling by the mover, and was modified by filling the blank with \$10,000 six per cent. stock, redeemable in the year 1850. The question to agree to this resolution had but three negatives—thirty-nine senators voted for it. The Preamble and Resolutions were ordered to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

The Preamble and Resolutions above mentioned, have passed the House of Representatives unanimously.

Columbia (S. C.) Gazette.

Blanchard's Steam Engine—The Springfield papers contain an account of this ingenious piece of mechanism, which was put in operation in that town some days since. It is stated that the management of the carriage is easy, being readily carried backward or forward, and turned in any direction.—There is in practice, no difficulty in going up hill, and the carriage is every way controllable in going down. It weighs about half a ton, and readily carried an additional weight of 1500 lbs. up a gentle ascent. The boiler is calculated for three gallons. From the success of this experiment, the inventor having obtained a patent, has determined to build another carriage of about five or six horse power, to be in readiness at the opening of the spring. It is remarked that this invention obviates the only serious objection to the introduction of railways into this country.

Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

The bill to repeal the law excluding from Tennessee branches of the U. S. Bank, has finally passed both houses of the Legislature of that House.

## Congress.

### ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13.—This report, says the Fayetteville Observer, is usually interesting; but the present one exceeds the President's Message in length—precluding the possibility of its publication at length in the Observer. We must, however, skim its surface, and endeavor to gather the most prominent parts into a brief space.

The total receipts into the Treasury during the year, and the balance at the close of the last year, are estimated at \$31,087,582.93. And the expenditures, including more than eleven millions for the payment of public debt, are estimated at 24,662,043.96, leaving an estimated balance of 6,425,538.97 in the Treasury Jan. 1, 1827.

The public debt will be reduced, on the 1st Jan., to \$73,920,844.76. The Secretary recommends that a loan to the amount of sixteen millions, at interest not exceeding 5 per cent. be immediately authorized, for the purpose of paying off a corresponding amount of the debt which now bears an interest of 6 per cent. By this operation, which the Secretary doubts not may be effected, a saving of \$160,000 a year would be made.

In consequence of the diminution of imports, from which so large a portion of the revenue is derived, it is estimated that there will be a considerable falling off in the revenue for the year 1827, which is set down at \$23,150,000. Among the sources from which this sum is to be derived, it is stated that a large portion of the best of the Florida lands, together with some in Alabama, will be sold in the course of the year. "It is understood that these lands are in demand, and anticipated that they will sell well."

The expenditures for the year 1827, including the annual appropriation of ten millions towards the payment of the public debt, are estimated at only \$20,702,954, which will leave in the Treasury, Dec. 31, 1827, an estimated balance of near two and a half millions; subject, of course, to be reduced by any extraordinary appropriation by Congress.

The following condensed statement of the value of imports and exports, cannot but be acceptable:

"The whole importations for 1826 have amounted, from the returns and estimates at present before the Treasury, to about eighty-five millions of dollars in value. The whole of the exports for the same time, to about seventy-eight millions. Of the imports, about eighty millions have been carried in American vessels; and of the exports, about seventy millions. Of the latter, about fifty-three millions consisted of the productions of the United States; and the remainder of foreign productions. The diminished value of importations for 1826, has obviously arisen, in some degree, from the fall of prices in those countries of Europe from which the largest quantity of manufactured articles are sent to the U. States, and gives countenance to the opinion that the decrease in quantity has not been in proportion to the decrease in value. If, indeed, the comparative amount and value of exports be assumed as the measure of a correct judgment upon this point, it would even lead to the inference that, as regards some of the principal articles of importation into the United States for 1826, there has been no decrease in quantity, as compared with the importations of 1825. The value of exports from the United States, for 1825, exhibits a greater excess over those of 1826, than is seen in the imports; yet, in some of the chief articles of export, the records of the Treasury attest, that the quantity, as far as yet known, was greater in 1826. In 1825, the export of cotton was one hundred and seventy-six millions of pounds. In 1826, it was one hundred and ninety-two millions. The value of the latter, or larger quantity, was twenty-four millions of dollars. The value of the former, or smaller quantity was thirty-six millions. In like manner, the quantity of flour exported in 1826 was greater than in 1825, whilst the value was less, though not in the same proportion as with cotton. The same is true of rice. The export of flour in 1826, was, in quantity, 858,360 barrels—in value 4,133,063 dollars. In 1825, it was 813,906 barrels; and, in value, 4,212,127 dollars. The export of rice in 1826, was 110,635 tierces in quantity, and 1,909,227 dollars in value. In 1825, it was 97,015 tierces in quantity, and 1,925,243 dollars in value.

Of the operation of the Tariff the Secretary speaks in the most favorable manner:—

"The articles of American Manufacture exported from the United States in 1826, will, it is believed, be found to exceed six millions of dollars in value. The

particular kinds of manufacture which have made up this profitable and growing branch of the export trade, will be presented in detail, and their total value ascertained with more precision, in the general Statistical Table, now in a course of preparation, under the act of the 10th of February, 1820, which will be transmitted to Congress at as early a day as their voluminous nature will allow. Of the amount of American Manufactures, produced for consumption within the United States during the year, it is impossible to speak with exactness; but, from indications that cannot deceive, it is evident that it is large; so large, that the amount exported, would sink to a level below all comparison with it. The surest guide to our belief, under this head, is, that in those branches which have at length been enabled, through a provident legislation, to stand up against that overwhelming competition of pre-established excellence and capital from abroad, which must otherwise have kept down forever their first attempts, the article can now be had cheaper in price, as well as better in quality, than the same article from abroad, as it was seen in our markets, prior to the efficient protection afforded to our own. Hence, the apprehensions of monopoly pass away. Hence, the certainty, that competition at home will bring down prices, eventually, if not immediately, whilst it creates and diffuses new wealth at home; labor being the foundation of wealth, and producing and disseminating it more universally, and in higher degrees, in proportion as it exists under diversified forms and in full activity. It is then, that the farmer, the artisan, and the merchant, give support to each other, each enlarging the occupations and the gains of each; the State, meanwhile, reaping the fruits in fiscal prosperity and political power. As regards the Cotton Manufactories of the country, there are grounds for supposing that they now make a call for full one-fourth part of all the raw cotton grown in the United States. Authentic information as to the exact quantity, is not, indeed, possessed at the Treasury; but, as an approximation, it is believed that the above proportion may be taken without the hazard of essential error. It is gratifying to add, that those parts of the U. States, where manufacturing establishments, of all kinds, flourish most, exhibit an animated industry, an orderly aspect, and an increasing population."

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 14.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Barton's resolution relative to the donation of small lots of the public lands was taken up, and was explained by some remarks of Mr. Barton.

A bill was offered by Mr. Dickerson, and passed to a second reading, which provides that \$5,000,000 annually, instead of being applied to the extinguishment of the public debt, shall be paid over to the several states, in the ratio of the apportionment of direct taxes.

In the House of Representatives, the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances was received, and 6,000 copies were ordered to be printed. Five private bills were acted on in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day. Among the resolutions offered was one (which was laid on the table until to-day, under one of the rules of the House,) by Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, providing that in calling over the names of the states for the petitions, the order in which they are named shall be changed according to the mode prescribed in the resolution.

DECEMBER 15.—In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution offered by Mr. Dickerson, "to provide for the distribution of a part of the revenues of the U. States, among the several States of the Union," was read a third time, and referred to a select Committee of seven members.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, brought before the Senate the embarrassed situation of the Columbia College, and urged the expediency of relieving the Institution by a release of the debt due from it to the Government.

In the House, several bills were reported, read and committed; among others, the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road; and a bill relative to the northern boundary of the state of Illinois. The various bills which, on the preceding day passed through committee, were read a third time and passed. Mr. Mitchell's resolution relative to a change of the order in which the states are called over was considered; but after a few words from Mr. Mitchell, the Speaker, and Mr. Sprague, of Maine, it was on motion of Mr. Brent, of Louisiana, laid on the table. Upwards of twenty new resolutions were offered, all of which will be found in the columns appropriated to our report of proceedings.

DECEMBER 16.—In the Senate, the resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, proposing an inquiry into the expediency of relieving the Columbia College in the District of Columbia, by the release of a debt due from the College to the Government, was taken up and agreed to. The resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. Reed, of Mississippi, proposing an inquiry into the extent of the constitutional powers of the

Government over the public lands and into the expediency of appropriating a portion of the same for the purpose of internal improvements within the states and territories where the lands lie, was taken up for consideration. Mr. Reed supported the resolution by a brief but interesting statement of facts respecting the situation of some western states and territories, and the peculiar relation in which the new states stand to the General Government. Mr. Reed's resolution and remarks will be published hereafter. Mr. Barton did not think that constitutional questions were fit subjects for reports and arguments of committees; and, at his suggestion, the resolution was so modified as to submit to the committee an inquiry into the question of expediency only. The question being taken on agreeing to the resolution, as modified, it was decided in the negative. Ayes 12, noes 16.

In the House, several bills were reported, read and committed, and a private bill was ordered to a third reading. The bills which were ordered to a third reading on Thursday were passed. The resolution offered by Mr. Bartlett, led to some short discussion, when it was ultimately adopted, as amended by Mr. McCoy. Among the resolutions offered was one by Mr. McLean, of Ohio, calling for information from the War Department as to any disposition to emigrate which may have been evinced by the Indian tribes, and the best mode of overcoming any obstacles to their removal west of the Mississippi. A resolution was also offered by Mr. Drayton, of S. C., on the subject of an equal extension of the judiciary system to all the states of the Union. Mr. Mitchell, of S. C., laid a resolution on the table calling for information from the Secretary of the Treasury as to the amount and description of merchandise annually shipped to the West India islands: and the like information as to the annual imports from the same islands.

DECEMBER 19.—In the Senate, Mr. Reed's resolution considered on Friday last, and then rejected, was yesterday reconsidered and agreed to. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, submitted a resolution, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Armoury at the Horse Shoe Bend, on Licking River.

In the House of Representatives, a message was received from the President, communicating a despatch from Mr. Gallatin, which will be found in our report of proceedings. Several communications from the War and Navy Departments were also received, among which was the report of Captain McNeill of the survey made by him during the autumn, of a route for the national road.

The report from the Navy Department communicated the result of the survey of the harbor of Baltimore, which from a hasty glance, we regard as favorable. Among the resolutions, was one offered by Mr. Brent, calling for information on the subject of the boundary line between Mexico and the United States. An amendment was offered by Mr. Vinton of Ohio, to the resolution laid on the table on Friday by Mr. McLean, which induced a successful motion for the printing of both. A resolution of Mr. Vinton relative to the Quapaw Indians was adopted, after striking out the clause which called for the instructions given to the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty with that tribe. The resolution offered on Friday by Mr. Mitchell, of S. C. relative to our exports to and imports from the British colonies, was agreed to, after being modified, on motion of Mr. Tomlinson, of Connecticut, so as to give it a wider range.

Mr. Randolph took his seat in the Senate yesterday. His appearance is more natural than it has been for many years, and we learn from his fellow travellers, that his conduct between N. York and Washington was quite genteel. His person is evidently much improved by his tour, and we hope his mind has "received a sympathetic aid." How mutable are the views and opinions of men! It is said that the Administration party is now far from being averse to his re-election, while the Opposition is anxious for his defeat.

Alexandria Gazette.

Few persons are aware, we believe, of the extent of the business done in some of the printing offices of the United States, or of the number of persons who obtain their bread in that vocation. There are now employed in the office in which the National Intelligencer is printed, ninety-seven persons, including the two editors and clerks. If the reporters be added, we have the round number of one hundred. So large a number of workmen of course turn out a considerable quantity of work.—Of this an opinion may be formed from the fact, that the quantity of paper consumed in this office within the week, which includes this day, will have exceeded three hundred reams.

Nat. Int.

An old Sinner.—A gentleman eighty years of age ran away from Pottsville, Penn. and carried his property with him, to avoid the maintenance of an illegitimate child!

## General Intelligence.

### VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 16.—By the packet ship William Thompson, Capt. Maxwell, the editors of the New-York Commercial have received copious files of London papers to the 14th of November, and Liverpool of the 16th inclusive. Among the Passengers in this ship, are John A. King, Esq., late Secretary of Legation to the Court of St. James, bearer of Despatches for Government, and Mr. Waring, King's Messenger. The import of these despatches is said to be of a friendly nature. They have no relation, however, to the West India question, which remains untouched.

Mr. William Beach Lawrence, the successor of Mr. J. A. King, reached Liverpool on the 12th and London on the 14th Nov., and immediately entered upon the duties of his office.

Meetings have been held at Liverpool, Leeds, and several other places, to petition for a repeal of the Corn Laws. A meeting has also been held of the ship owners at Liverpool to adopt measures for obtaining relief against the operation of the new navigation laws. [Mr. Huskisson's free trade acts.]

The author of Waverley has returned to England—having procured a variety of important documents at Paris, to illustrate his Life of Napoleon. He has moreover two new novels in a forward state. In one of them the scene lies in Ireland, and embraces an interesting period of legendary history. The other will further illustrate the manners of Scotland and is entitled "The Chronicles of Cannongate." The latter will be published shortly.

It is stated from Stockholm, that it is almost impossible to form an idea of the miserable situation of the agriculturalists. A ton of Oats costs 8 crowns, 32 shillings Banco. As to Barley, none can be got and the scarcity of hay and straw is beyond all description. People are obliged to kill their cattle, from a dread of not being able to keep them during the winter. A number of farms have been sold by auction, because the proprietors were unable to pay the taxes.

A great fire broke out in Lyons, on the night of Nov. 7. It commenced in the Rue Sala, behind the barracks of La Charite. At 12 o'clock the fire continued. All the space comprised between the Rue Sala, and the place Grolier, and the quay of the Rhone, was at that hour nothing but a heap of ashes. A postscript from Paris, Nov. 7, announces information that the fire was got under at half past two o'clock.

Affairs of the Greeks.—Accounts have been received from Marseilles of Lord Cochrane's having effected the purchase of a small frigate in that port for the sum of £12,000. This, with Capt. Hastings's steam-vessel, and the frigate from New-York, will give a new character to the Greek naval force. [A letter from Cowes, states that the Greek frigate Hope, from this port, was spoken 22nd Oct. lat. 40, lon. 53.]

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Orlan, one of the Greek Deputies, to a Member of Parliament in London, dated Marseilles, October 34.

"The news from Greece is, in every respect, of a more favorable nature than heretofore. Letters, which I received yesterday, bearing date the 29th of September, state, that the Turkish fleet were at Mytilene; that of the Greeks at Samos, which place the former have attempted to possess themselves of, but have been successfully repulsed."

The Sufferings of the Greeks.—We copy the following extract from a letter to the editor of the Morning Herald, written at Geneva, because of the interesting extracts from the Greek Chieftains, which are unquestionably authentic. It will be seen that their language corresponds with the statements of Professor Everett's letter published by us this day.—Really, we should think a cargo of provisions might easily be obtained here, and sent out for the relief of these suffering heroes, and their starving families.—They deserve all that we can do for them. Who will take the lead?

You have heard of M. Eynard, and his praise-worthy efforts in behalf of the Greeks. I yesterday paid a visit to this gentleman, who is at the head of a committee formed here for the purpose of aiding the unfortunate Christians of the East, in their struggle for emancipation. M. Eynard has already subscribed several thousand pounds to the cause, and devotes the whole of his time to this subject. He was kind enough to show me several letters which he has received within these few days from the leading chiefs, with all of whom he is in correspondence. As these are of a very recent date, (Oct. 4. N. S.) I subjoin one or two extracts. Nikitas, after expressing his gratitude for the exertions of the committee in Europe, says: "We no longer fear the Egyptians, nor their disciplined troops; but while we are fighting them, we ask our Christian brethren of Europe for bread for our wives and children, and the old men who have retired to the mountains." The Ephora of Sparta observe, "Fresh attacks have been made on Maina; and Ibrahim has been repulsed three times—he will be so always, but procure us food for our wives and children, who have subsisted on roots since

every thing has been destroyed by our cruel enemy." In addition to the above deplorable picture, it is an undoubted fact, that from a thousand to twelve hundred families are encamped in the open air outside the walls of Napoli di Romania, in a state of the most indescribable distress.

LONDON, NOV. 14.—Despatches have been received at the Colonial Office from the western coast of Africa, with intelligence of an engagement which had taken place between the Ashantees and the force commanded by lieut. col. Purdon.

It appears that on the 7th of August last, the Ashantees, amounting to 25,000, had advanced to the village of Doodewan, about twenty-four miles from British Accra, where they were met by 11,000 men, commanded by lieut. col. Purdon, and composed of the troops of Accatoo, King of Aquimboo; Adononqua, King of Aquassim; Dunqua, the Queen of Akim; Cudjoe, Cheebo, King of Dinkerab; young Cudjoe, King of Assin; the King of Tufli, and many other caboseers and captains from different parts of the coast, with the whole of the British, Dutch, and Danish Accras, divided into five brigades, and two strong corps of observation to protect and flank.

At half past 9 o'clock the attack was commenced by the Ashantees, in a most imposing and determined manner. They were met half way by the united forces, under the command of Lieut. Col. Purdon. The battle lasted an hour; when a pause took place, in consequence of some of the Allies giving way. At this critical moment a reserved party of the Royal African corps opened on the enemy a destructive fire of rockets, grape and cannister, from two field pieces, which did infinite execution.

The Ashantees immediately fled in all directions, leaving the King's camp and equipage (in which was found the head of the late Sir Charles McCarthy) on the field. Their loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, is estimated at 5000 men.—The loss, of the force commanded by Lieut. Col. Purdon, amounts to about 800 killed and 2000 wounded. Of the African corps only two men have been wounded.

It was reported at the date of the last accounts, that the Ashantee King, who commanded in the battle, (and who is the brother of the king, who was opposed to the late Sir Charles McCarthy,) had received two wounds.

A paper by the last arrival contains a letter from Capt. Clapperton, the celebrated English traveller in Africa. It is dated at Hio, or Eyo, the capital of Yorreba, 22nd February, 1826, and says:

I have been well used here; depart in two days for Youri, where poor Park was killed. I will get all his papers, if not sent home by Bello, and hear every circumstance connected with his death. I have made important discoveries here, as every foot is new ground. I have past over a range of hills which were not known to exist before; and traversed one of the most extensive kingdoms in Africa, the very name of which was unknown to Europeans. In the capital of this kingdom I have remained upwards of two months. The celebrated Niger is only two days journey to the eastward of me; its course to the sea in the Bight of Benin, can be no longer doubtful.

### VERY INTERESTING FROM COLOMBIA.

By the brig Colombian, Rugan, in 15 days from Lagaira, the editor of the Philadelphia Aurora has received Caracas papers to the 23d of November, and verbal intelligence to the 26th. By these it appears that the republic of Colombia is declared to be "in a state of complete dissolution," and Venezuela was about to constitute herself into an independent state.

On the 28th of August, the people of Guayaquil assembled in town meeting; and the intendat read a document, in which the forces of Spain, naval and military, on the coasts and in the neighborhood of Colombia, and in Cuba, are greatly magnified, the republic is represented to be in extreme danger from this source; Venezuela in arms against the present system of the republic; the eastern sections under martial law; Magdalena containing within its bosom the seeds of a dreadful combustion; pretensions cherished at Panama of a hostile nature; the central provinces distracted by opposite opinions, interests and passions; no national party existing; the generals, politicians, and revolutionary leaders, all disagreeing, and the elements of destruction constantly increasing. For these reasons, the people of Guayaquil unanimously resolved to consign the absolute sovereignty of the country into the hands of Bolivar, as dictator, and adopted the constitution of Bolivia. The citizens of Quito, following the "ignominious example" of Guayaquil, on the 6th of September, resolved to enreat Bolivar to "design to receive them under his protection" as dictator, and inviting him to convoke a grand national convention. Panama adopted a nearly similar course. On the 6th of November, the people of Caracas declared Venezuela and Apure to be independent federalstates, & invited the other departments of Colombia to confederate with them. The government of Bogota was at the same time de-

clared to be only a government of its own, of Boyaca and Cauca.

General Paez, therefore, on the 7th of November, convened a public meeting in the convent of San Francisco at Caracas. On that occasion he made a speech decidedly in favor of the course taken by Caracas. The meeting, after deliberation and discussion, then adopted resolutions, calling on General Paez to issue a proclamation for the holding of elections in each of the districts of Venezuela, to choose deputies to a general assembly of the state.

On 13th of November, accordingly, the General issued a proclamation, directing these elections, and decreeing that all the deputies shall assemble in the city of Valencia on the 10th of next January, and that the constituent congress of the state of Venezuela shall be installed by the 15th of that month.

On the 23d of November, General Paez being at Lagaira, intelligence was received, that Porto Cabello had revolted against him and the declaration of Venezuelan independence. The General immediately summoned all his disposable forces and marched to Caracas, where he would promptly adopt measures to suppress the revolt at Porto Cabello.

The conduct and sentiments of Bolivar, in relation to the monarchical principles recently avowed, appear to be generally reprobated in Venezuela; and Paez has taken the popular side of the question. Bolivar was to leave Lima on the 25th of August for Colombia. The republic is in a very unsettled state.

Balt. Patriot.

### THE GREEKS.

Copy of a letter from Edward Everett, Member of Congress, from Massachusetts, to Matthew Carey of Philadelphia. Washington, 7th Dec. 1826.

MATTHEW CAREY, ESQ.

Dear Sir,—I perceive, in a late National Gazette, the report of the doings of a committee raised for the relief of the Greeks, and, as the organ of that committee, I beg leave to address you. In the report alluded to, which I have had an opportunity only to look over hastily, various modes and plans of relief are suggested, which I doubt not will receive due consideration, on the part of those to whom they are referred. My only object in intruding upon you, is to observe, that I received from Greece the day before yesterday, accounts of the country, which have led me to think, that the amount of suffering for want of food, is equal to that produced by the direct operations of the hostile force. One of the letters I have received is from our countryman Jarvis, who has distinguished himself in the military service of the country, and possesses the confidence of its government. He writes as follows:—"The Committees for the relief of the Greeks in France, Holland and Geneva, have sent twelve cargoes of provisions, and an agent to superintend their distribution. This has prevented the final starvation of the country. Let not the United States, among so many states and nations, be indifferent to the sufferings of this dreadful but not desperate conflict."

With this letter from Mr. Jarvis, I received one from Kolocotroni, who has been so prominent from the commencement of the revolution as a military chief, and is now at the head of the Greek forces. His letter is dated Napoli, 25th July, and is written in Romiac. He thus expresses himself, on the assistance received by his country from other nations:—

"Our Christian brethren throughout the world, sympathising with Greece in her extremity, have sent us aid of various kinds, to support us in our holy war. From the societies for the relief of the Greeks in England, in France, in Switzerland, and many other countries in Europe, we have frequent communications of articles both for sustenance and war; which have proved a relief to the poverty and destitution of the Greeks, to whom the *soe has left no agriculture, no commerce, no arts*; and who, being exclusively occupied in the struggle, have no means of supplying what is needful either for sustenance or military operations."

"The people of America, a people of Christians, a people devoted to liberty, of whose friendship and sympathy for Greece we have already received ample proof, are, to our great misfortune, the farthest removed from us. But remote as they are, sir, the friends of freedom and the friends of humanity may yet contribute to the relief of our country; nor will their aid be the less efficient or serviceable, particularly in our present emergency."

From this authentic source of information, I am led to think, dear sir, that a great amount of suffering might be relieved by the despatch of a vessel loaded with provisions for this unhappy country. Many excellent and benevolent persons would co-operate in this mode of aiding the Greeks, who would object to other propositions. An amount of funds, quite inadequate to any efficient military equipment, would suffice for the purchase of a very considerable quantity of food and its transportation to the scene of distress. I am, dear sir, with high respect, your friend and servant.

EDWARD EVERETT.

# The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1837.

**Mad Dogs.**—A mad dog was killed in this town on Friday morning last. He was known to bite a number of hogs and one dog; and it is not probable these are all the animals bitten. Would it not be advisable for the commissioners to order all dogs in town to be killed, or confined until the danger is over? This place swarms with dogs; and most of them are not only useless, but a perfect nuisance: it would be a public benefit, therefore, even if we were not threatened with that most dreadful of all maladies, the hydrophobia, to have them destroyed.

**Map of North-Carolina.**—We learn, from an authentic source, that the map of this state, proposed to be published by JOHN McRAE, Esq. of Fayetteville, is successfully approaching its completion; and that for accuracy and execution, it will be highly creditable to the state, and we would fain hope it may prove profitable to its enterprising projector. A correct map of the state is greatly needed; and to obtain such a one, is an object worthy the attention of the legislature. The one in a course of preparation by Mr. McRae, will, we have no doubt, be in every respect deserving of public patronage, and hold out claims to legislative encouragement, which ought not to be disregarded. A notice respecting this map, will be found in our present number; to which we invite the attention of our readers.

The documents communicated to Congress, on the subject of the negotiations with England respecting the West-India trade, must justify the government, in the mind of every impartial person, in the course it has pursued in this business. So far from sacrificing the interests of the country to the "pride of diplomacy," it has honorably sustained them against the jealous rivalry and selfish policy of England; and those who are endeavoring, in order to accomplish a political object, to throw the blame from the English government on our own, greatly underrate the patriotism and intelligence of the people, if they expect to be sustained in their unworthy attempts.

We shall endeavor, hereafter, to publish a part of these documents; which, to use the language of the Richmond Whig, "will prove Great-Britain to be placed clearly and irrefragably in the wrong, and the efforts of the government to be zealous and persevering to arrange all difficulties."

A bill, or what is equivalent to it, has passed the House of Delegates of Virginia, providing for taking the sense of the freeholders of that state on the subject of calling a Convention for revising the constitution. In this state, the legislature has pertinaciously refused to submit the question to the decision of the people—a Convention has been denounced and opposed, as the project of political demagogues, as fraught with alarming evils to the community; and yet many of its warmest opponents are now the advocates of an alteration, in a most important part, of the constitution of the United States. In this case, they set no bounds to their confidence in the people—here, they can see no danger; they anticipate no evils:—but propose an alteration in our state constitution, which is manifestly defective, and dangers thicken around us, rendering the attempt to improve it extremely hazardous. In the one case, the people are intelligent and capable; in the other, they are ignorant and vicious, and it is unsafe to trust them. Of such politicians, the people can form their own judgment; for our part, we have no confidence in them.

A bill to repeal the act establishing a Board of Public Works for Georgia, has passed the Senate of that state by a large majority, and no doubt seems to be entertained of its passing the House. The Raleigh Register hopes that this retrograde movement is not an indication of a re-action in public sentiment, but is to be accounted for on the supposition that the legislature of Georgia think a Board unnecessary, now that they have in their employ "so efficient an engineer as Mr. Ful-

ton." The people of North-Carolina, we doubt not, would like to be informed what Mr. Fulton's efficiency consists in, and how it has been displayed; and if the editors of the Register can impart this information, they are in duty bound to do so. He has obtained a goodly sum from this state; and if it can be shown that it was for value received, the people will be better satisfied than they are now.

At a meeting of the members of both branches of the legislature of South-Carolina, held on the 19th ult. it was resolved, by a vote of 135 to 2, that the state of South-Carolina will support Gen. Andrew Jackson for the Presidency of the United States.

In the legislature of Georgia, a resolution has passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of 110 to 9, recommending Gen. Jackson for the next President. The minority offered a paper, which was ordered to be recorded on the journals of the House, containing their reasons for voting against the resolution.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—The legislature of this state assembled at Harrisburg on the 5th instant. Alexander Mahon was unanimously re-elected Speaker of the Senate, and Joseph Ritner in like manner chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. The National Intelligencer received just as our paper was going to press, gives the result of the election which took place in joint meeting of both branches of that body, for a Senator of the United States, to serve for six years from the 4th day of March next. Two ballottings took place, which resulted as follows:

	1st.	2d.
I. D. Barnard,	55	108
Sam. D. Ingham,	33	11
Joseph Hemphill,	11	5
James Buchanan,	10	3
William Findlay,	10	
Scatterling,	8	

So that I. D. Barnard is the Senator elect. We thought the interest of Gen. Jackson so strong in Pennsylvania, that we counted, with almost absolute certainty, on the election of Mr. Ingham. The result shows we reckoned without our host.

From the National Journal.

We do not often deem it necessary to take notice of the matter published from day to day, in the Opposition Press, in this City. Our columns would be dull, indeed, if filled with answers to representations, which generally carry their own refutation on their face; or which, at least, require some other authority than the paper which contains them, to be believed. It has recently uttered, however, so many sentences of dole, and put forth such things for facts, on the subject of the organization of the Committees of Congress, that we are induced, for once, to guard against deception even those few persons, (if indeed there be any such persons,) who admit a statement in that paper to raise any probability of the truth of what it alleges. No doubt, the Opposition Press, its Editors, contributors, and proprietors, would be well pleased to see all the Committees so organized as to throw all possible obstacles in the way of executing the business of the Government. Some precious advantages have, heretofore, been realized, from occurrences of that sort. It would be vastly pleasant, beyond all question, that such cases should happen often. Fortunately; however, this important duty does not happen to rest, at present, in the hands, either of those editors, those contributors, or those proprietors. But it is in hands where, as we trust, it will be exercised with liberality, but with discretion also, and with firmness. Thus far, we can assure our readers, the general sentiment here is, that the power in question has been exercised with quite enough, if not with somewhat too much of personal and political courtesy, for the benefit of the public service. And when we speak of the "general sentiment," we mean, advisedly, to include the opinions of many, who, themselves not professing to be friendly to the administration, know, nevertheless, what is due to official duty, to a regard for the public business; and to uniform usage.

We will give but one instance of the correctness of the paper alluded to, in regard to this subject. It says that Mr. Livingston, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Buchanan, were arranged off the Judiciary Committee. Now it is notorious, that Mr. Livingston, (an able and experienced member, whose services would be valuable on any committee,) was not in the city on the day when the committees were raised; and therefore, according to uniform usage, could not be named on any committee. And as to the other two gentlemen, we know, from correct sources, that they both express-

ed a disposition to be excused from further service on that committee. Let this one example of veracious statement go for the whole. Indeed, what possible motive, such as the opposition papers suggest, could have led to "arranging" these two last mentioned gentlemen off the committee, and "arranging" Mr. Rives and Mr. Owen on it, in their stead?

One word, by way of general remark. We suppose it to be the duty of the Houses of Congress, or of their presiding officers, if the power be confined to them, (though in this latter opinion, we are aware that we differ from a high authority) to organize the important committees so as that the public business may be done, and not so that it may be delayed; and we hope not to see, now, or at any time, a manifestation of that weakness, which, in its operation and effect, would deprive those who are answerable for public measures, of the power of conducting them.

John A. King, secretary of Legation to Great Britain, and Mr. Waring, a King's Messenger, arrived in New York in the William Thompson. Mr. King brought despatches for Government, and, in company with Mr. Waring, left New York for this city on Thursday. "Letters from Liverpool (says the Mercantile Advertiser) attach some importance to the despatch, and express a belief that the object of it is connected with the subject of colonial trade."

The New York American, of Thursday, says: "The import of these despatches is said to be of a friendly nature. They have no relation, however, to the West India question, which remains untouched."

Mr. William Beach Lawrence, successor to Mr. King, reached London on the 14th November, and immediately entered on the duties of his office.

Mr. King has arrived in this city. It is rumored, and with strong probability that it is correct, that he has brought with him a Convention from the British Government on the subject of the claims of our citizens for property taken during the late war, respecting which, differences of opinion have existed between the Commissioners sitting in this city, under the authority of the two governments. By this Convention, it is reported, Great Britain agrees to pay a specific sum at once, the disposition of that sum to be regulated entirely by the Government of the United States. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the labors of the Commissioners will be now brought to a close.

We presume, as nothing is said on the subject, that the question in relation to the West India trade remains in statu quo.

Nat. Journal.

The neighborhood of Leading Creek, in Ohio, was visited on the 29th of October by a violent tornado, which blew down the academy, the houses of Messrs. Benedict and Kemble, unroofed others, destroyed fences, fields of corn, orchards, cattle, and almost every thing that it passed. A man by the name of John Sexton was carried off by the wind, and had not been heard of twelve days afterwards.

**CUBA—Important Rumor.**—There is a rumor in town—but how it came here we know not—that "a courier from England lately passed through this city to Washington, with despatches from the British cabinet conveying intelligence that the present condition of Spain was such as to render it necessary for England to gar-ison the Island of Cuba." We cannot believe the report to be true; but if it is, we trust the government will bestir itself. England should not be allowed to obtain a foothold on that Island; for if she does, she will never relinquish it. It is better, perhaps, for all parties, that the island should not change masters. But if there is to be a change, the course for our government is clear. THE UNITED STATES AND NOT ENGLAND, MUST PLACE THE GARRISON THERE. The British West India Colonies give us commercial difficulties enough already. And they must never be allowed the key to the Gulf of Mexico.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

A decree, signed by Francisco de P. Santander, dated Bogota, September 22d, has been issued, enjoining the army and navy, and public officers of Colombia, to wear a knot of crape on the left arm, out of respect to the memory of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.

On Sunday, the 17th inst. the Rev. JONATHAN O. FREEMAN, late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Salisbury, preached his valedictory sermon to the people in connexion with that church, preparatory to entering on the discharge of his labors as Principal of the Raleigh Academy, to which situation he has lately been elected; on which occasion, a very numerous auditory attended divine service. The sermon, both in matter and manner, was affectionate and pathetic; and evinced the evangelical goodness of the speaker's heart, the fervor of his piety, and the sincerity of his concern for the future well-being of the people lately under his charge.

So affecting was the address, that the eyes of nearly the whole assembly were suffused

with tears. This fact, alone, is powerfully evincive of the affectionate regard cherished by our citizens for their late amiable Pastor; and, moreover, it furnishes a pleasing evidence, that the apostolic labors of that gentleman, have been eminently instrumental in working out a great moral and religious reformation among us.

We but faintly respond to the voice of a large community, when, in the sincerity of our heart, we pray that temporal peace and competence, and the benedictions of Heaven, may be vouchsafed to this holy apostle of God, whithersoever his destiny may lead him,—cheering his walk, and assuaging this world's cares and perplexities, during the remainder of his earthly pilgrimage.

W. Carolinian.

**Physician, cure thyself.**—It will be remembered that at the last session of Congress, Mr. Benton of Missouri introduced a series of propositions in the Senate of the U. States, to be acted on at this session, for reducing executive patronage, and producing retrenchment in public expenditures. Without knowing whether there was greater cause for this reformation now, than formerly, we were pleased as citizens, at this evidence of economical vigilance, while we were sensible it was intended as a stab at the Administration, by leaving with the public the inference, that Executive patronage was abused by the President, and waste of the public treasure committed for sinister purposes. Such are the arts of able "Statesmen." But facts have recently been disclosed in the western papers, which place Col. Benton's disinterested zeal for the protection of the public corn crib beyond dispute or suspicion. These facts are, that the Colonel charges and receives per trip, \$500 mileage from Missouri, more than he is entitled to by law, or than is received by his colleague, Mr. Barton. The law authorises mileage to be charged according to the distance of the "usual road"—the Colonel has stricken out *road*, and inserted *route*—by which amendment he is enabled to come by steam boat from St. Louis, by the mouth of Ohio, to Washington, and so swells the distance as to swell his compensation for mileage to some \$2000 per ann. (going and coming) over and above. We advise him to amend the amendment by arriving at Washington via New-Orleans and New-York—there is water all the way from St. Louis to the latter place.

Richmond Whig.

We are glad at all times, says the Newport Republican, to receive from our country subscribers in payment for the paper, any sort of produce they may have on hand, such as Beef, Pork, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Meal, Potatoes, Turnips, Pumpkins, Onions, Cabbages, or any thing else under heaven, that will keep us from starving to death.

The Legislature of Ohio, at their last session, passed a law, taxing Lawyers and Physicians in a sum not less than five nor more than fifty dollars per head, as the Court of Common Pleas, in each County, in their own discretion might levy. The Court in Cincinnati ordered five dollars to be levied and collected from each one, which has been the occasion of a very large meeting of the two professions in Cincinnati. The meeting, in an able report, pronounced the law to be unconstitutional, and have determined to resist the payment of the tax, until a decision can be had by the Supreme Court. Among all the laws of which we have seen or heard, this is perhaps the strangest and most unjust. What exclusive privileges or rights have the lawyers or physicians, over the other citizens, that they are selected to be the objects of burden and taxation?

Raleigh Register.

Are not black marble gravestones more appropriate, and do they not call up more solemn associations, than white ones, which would suit the Chinese, or those nations where white is the color of mourning? How melancholy that, in a graveyard, the stoneless sod and sculptured tomb show that worldly distinction dares enter even there.

A correspondent of the Utica, (N. Y.) Sentinel, says: There is now living in the town of Western, Oneida county, a farmer that measures seven feet four inches and three fourths in height. The writer states the fact from his own knowledge, having himself seen the man measured.

## THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20.—Cotton, 9 a 9½; Bacon, 14½; Coffee, 17 a 19; Corn, (old) 50 a 70—new, 50 a 60; Flour, 54 a 6; Iron, 5½ a 6; Lard, 12½; Molasses, 42 a 45; Nails, 7 a 8; Sugar, common, 10 a 10½; prime, 11 a 12; Salt, Liv. 80 a 90—T. Island, 75 a 80; Wheat, 1.03 a 1.10; Whiskey, 50.

Cheraw Dec. 22.—Cotton, 8 a 9; Corn, 63 a 75; Bacon, 12; Flour, 7 a 9; Lard, 12 a 15.

Camden, Dec. 23.—Cotton, 8 a 9; Corn, 60 a 75; Bacon, 12½ a 15; Brandy, peach, 65 a 75—apple do. 60 a 65; Beeswax, 25 a 28; Coffee, 18 a 23; Flour, 7½ a 8½; Iron, 6½ a 7; Molasses, 50 a 56; Sugar, brown, 11 a 14; Salt, 75 a 87; Wheat, 1, 25 a 1, 50.

Charleston, Dec. 19.—Cotton, 10½; Bacon, 8 a 9; Beeswax, 26 a 28; Apple Brandy, 38; Corn, 60 a 65; Coffee, prime green, 17 a 18; inferior to good, 13 a 16; Iron, 4½ a 5; Molasses, 30 a 34; Sugar, brown, 8½ a 9; Muscovado, 9 a 10; Salt, Liv. 42—T. Island, 50; Whiskey, 36 a 37½.

N. Carolina Bank Bills—1½ a 2 per cent. discount. Georgia do.—1 a 1½ per cent. discount.

## MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John Robinson, Dr. Joshua D. Boyd, to Miss ALTONA L. SMITH.

In this county, on the same evening, by the Rev. John M. Wilson, Mr. JAMES WILSON, former Sheriff, to Mrs. LAYNIA BIGHAM.

On the same evening, Capt. STEPHEN MAXSON, to Miss MARGARET LEE.

On the same evening, Mr. EDWIN A. McCoy, to Miss KEZIA WILLIAMSON.

Also, on Sunday, the 24th ult. by Alexander Grier, Esq. Mr. JOHN BOWDOW, of this county, to Mrs. REBECCA JOHNSON, of York District, S. C.

## DIED.

At the residence of Judge Hall, in Warren-ton, at a quarter before 9 o'clock on Wednesday, 13th ult. after a severe illness of about 20 days, JOHN PATTON, Esq. one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of this State. He was a native of Rockbridge county, Va.

In this county, on the 28th ult. Mr. JOHN DREW, upwards of 80 years of age. He served his country faithfully in the revolution, and received a number of wounds, from which he never entirely recovered.

## Attention!

### LAFAYETTE ARTILLERY.

PARADE at the Court-House in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 6th instant, precisely at 11 o'clock, equipt in full winter uniform. By order of the first Lieutenant. P. TOMPSON, O. S.

## Drugs, Medicines, &c.

### HAVILANT & ASHFIELD

OFFER,

AT 304, KING-STREET,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

## Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

108 Kegs White LEAD, warranted pure, 385 Do. do. good, 160 Do. Spanish Brown, 80 Do. Venetian Red, 20 Bbls. Whiting, English, 25 Do. Linseed Oil, Philadelphia, 10 Hhds. Copperas, 18 Kegs Verdigris, 75 Do. Yellow Ochre, 1200 Lbs. Putty, in bladders, 4 Bbls. Copal and Japan Varnish, 8 Bbls. Spirits of Turpentine, 4 Hhds. Lamp Black, 407 Boxes Window Glass, embracing all sizes, from 7 by 9, to 22 by 28. Logwood in stick and chipped; chipped Camwood; Nicaragua; Fustic; Redwood; Indigo, Spanish and Carolina;—Fullers' and Dyers' articles of all kinds.

H. & A. can inform Merchants and other Dealers, that they are daily receiving additions to their stock from their house in New-York, and fancy that inducements are afforded to purchasers to call as above.

Charleston, Dec. 20, 1836.—3mif25.

## Clerks of the Superior Courts,

AND other gentlemen holding subscriptions to the NEW MAP OF NORTH-CAROLINA, are requested to return the same by the 1st of January next. They will be so good as to present them, in the mean time, to such persons as will be likely to patronize the work, who have not had an opportunity of doing so already. The price to non-subscribers will be \$10. Very few, however, more than those subscribed for, will be printed. To remove any objection that may be urged against subscribing, the publisher wishes it to be understood, that none of the subscribers will be held bound, if the MAP is not correctly drawn, finished in the best manner, and of the best materials.

From the returns already received, the publisher is warranted in believing, that a subscription of not less than one thousand names will be obtained in North-Carolina, among whom are, His Excellency the Governor, all the Officers of the State Government residing at the metropolis, the Members of both Houses of the Legislature, a liberal proportion of the Professional Gentlemen, a large number of that most respectable class of citizens, the Farmers, and generally the Merchants and Traders of our Towns, to whom a correct Map of the State is particularly desirable.

The publisher takes this opportunity to acknowledge his obligations for the polite attention which has been uniformly paid to his applications for assistance in the prosecution of his work, and especially to those gentlemen who have interested themselves in procuring the surveys of the several counties. Any information calculated to benefit the work will be thankfully received.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1836.—213.

## Buffalo Academy.

THE examination of the students of Buffalo Academy, in Lincoln county, under the care of P. J. Sparrow, was held on the 22d inst. The subscribers having attended it, they think it a duty which they owe to the teacher and students of this institution, to say, that the students gave evidence of their having been assiduously and correctly taught in the different branches of education, and that they appear to possess that laudable ambition to excel, which is the life of such institutions. The classes examined in the English language, consisted in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, definition of words, and Geography; and in the dead languages, one class on the Latin Grammar, one on Virgil's Bucolics, one on Virgil's Enid, Horace's Art of Poetry, and the Greek Testament; and another on *Grecia Minora*. The examination was conducted with the utmost propriety and decorum, before a number of respectable visitors, who attended on the occasion, and who appeared to be highly gratified. After a short vacation, the exercises of this institution will again commence, under the care of Mr. Sparrow, whom we would recommend as worthy of public patronage. This Academy is situated in a healthy place, about 17 miles to the south-west of Lincoln, in a respectable and plentiful neighborhood, where boarding can be had on ready terms.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

DAVID KIDDOE.

## Poetry.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

### THE SILVER TONES OF WOMAN'S TONGUE.

The silver tones of woman's tongue,  
The eloquence of woman's eyes,  
A thousand nameless barbs have sung;  
The strains unheeded by the wise;  
I would not be a bard like them  
Even for the heaven of Lucy's smile,  
And Lucy would herself condemn  
The flatterer's deceitful wile.

I could not tell thee how I love,  
Nor paint the charms I find in thee,  
Though every leaf in yonder grove  
Changed into winged words for me;  
But, Lucy! to this heart of mine  
Let me thy gentle fingers press,—  
Each rapid bounding throb is thine,  
And every throb is happiness.

Lucy! it is the holy hour  
When sunlight dies upon the sea—  
When pearls are hung on every flower,  
And birds are hush'd on every tree;  
Open the lattice—all is mute,  
Mute as the beams of yon pale star;  
I would not even have thy lute  
The music of such silence mar.

Methinks there is in it a spell  
That gives the soul a higher sway,  
And thoughts that oft in darkness dwell,  
Start into life in bright array;  
Thoughts—feelings—ecstasies—that fling  
A sudden joy through both our bosoms,  
Like flowers in moonlight, or like spring  
That wreaths on every bough her blossoms.

Each other's world we long have been,  
Our eyes their sun—our arms their zone,  
But now a something felt—not seen—  
Gives to our bliss a higher tone;  
While we can clasp each other thus,  
In love's deep purity entwined,  
Oh! what is all this earth to us?  
Earth cannot bound the chainless mind!

Our souls, like clouds at break of day,  
Across the sun's bright pathway driven,  
Have into light resolved away—  
O God! the light—the light of Heaven!  
My spirit floats in liquid light,  
Like skiff upon a sapphire sea,  
O Lucy! we have seen to-night  
A glimpse of Heaven's eternity!

Lucy! it is a time for prayer—  
A time for thoughts we cannot speak,  
But in the blue and starry air  
Our thoughts will find the home they seek;  
Kneel with me, Lucy, side by side,—  
We are not things of dust and clay,  
Thou art my own immortal bride,—  
Kneel with me, dearest!—we will pray.

## Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

### VALLEY OF VAUCLUSE.

MR. CARTER'S LETTERS.

From the New-York Statesman.

MARSEILLES, MARCH 12, 1826.

Opposite to the papal Palace in Avignon, stands another large pile of buildings, once used as the mint of the Romish Court. Its front is richly ornamented, and in architectural beauty far surpasses the former residence of the pontiffs. Not far hence, once stood the church of St. Clair, in which Petrarch first saw Laura at her devotions, and became a captive to her charms. The chapel was demolished many years since, and a shop erected on its site, where tape and calicoes are now most unpoetically vended.

Another memorial of the two immortal lovers has been better preserved. In a garden near the church of the Cordeliers is the tomb of Laura, where it is said her ashes really repose. The hallowed ground is marked by five little pyramids of cypress, shading in a most picturesque manner a section of a white marble pillar rising beneath their boughs, and resting upon a neat, but uninscribed pedestal. Much taste is displayed in the elegant simplicity of the monument. By a singular and unpremeditated coincidence, the waters of Vaucluse, drawn from the Sorgia, and conducted through Avignon for mechanical purposes, murmur by the tomb, as if anxious to lull the sleep of beauty, and pay back the debt of gratitude for their fame. Unsettled as are the claims of Laura, in the first place to any thing beyond a poetical existence; and in the second place, to those qualities which entitle her to remembrance and respect; yet Petrarch has imparted such an interest to the real or fictitious mistress of his affections, that the mind is irresistibly led to pay homage, perhaps to the shadow of a shade. Our attachment to her dust was almost as great as that of the poet to her living charms; and we lingered about the tomb till the approach of twilight, plucking twigs of cypress, as relics from the little shrine.

It was our wish to visit the Museum at Avignon, which is said to contain many local antiquities and curiosities; as also the Hospital and Lunatic Asylum: but in consequence of the great festival, every body was engaged abroad, and the public institutions were all closed. A walk, therefore, across the bridge of the Rhone into Langedoc, a distance of nearly a mile, and an attendance of a few hours at the play-house in the evening, concluded the occupations and amusements of the day. The Theatre is new and one of the finest we have seen in France. There was a large, well-dressed, and genteel audience, although there seemed to be nothing very attractive in the talents of the company or the merits of the play. From the numerous circles of ladies, a person might have selected several faces to which the lover of Laura would not perhaps have disdained the tribute of a sonnet. A little circumstance occurred in the course of the evening, illustrative of the politeness of the French. One of us left an umbrella in the box, not thinking of it until the rain without reminded us of the loss. On returning to look for it in the crowd, we found that a French gentleman, notwithstanding the impediment of a lady under his arm, had been at the trouble of delivering the article for safe keeping to the man at the door of the coffee-room, who promptly restored it. Much politeness and affability were also manifested towards us by a party of ladies and gentlemen at the public table of the hotel, to whom the American name seemed a recommendation, and who lavished their praises upon the land of Washington and Franklin. La Fayette has rivetted the golden chain of friendship, which binds the liberal part in France to the republicans of the United States.

The eighth of February is entered in my calendar as one of the happiest days of my life; for it was passed in visiting the Vale of Vaucluse, a retreat rendered interesting by whatever is beautiful in nature, elegant in letters, and romantic in love. Petrarch used to say, that he was almost angry to find any thing so enchanting out of Italy; since it had a tendency to weaken his attachment to his native country. I can so far unite in the sentiment as to say, that could the charms of any foreign scenery shake the constancy of my affection for my native shores, the rocks, solitudes, and waters, the bloom and verdure, the seclusion and rural quiet of this little valley, scarcely surpassed by that which the imagination of Johnson has created in the pages of Rasselas, would present the strongest temptations. Here if any where on earth might the restless spirit lay down the burden of its cares and be at peace, finding a retirement so tranquil, that there would be but a slight transition from the repose of a cottage to that of the grave. But the experiment has once been tried with so little success, as to offer few inducements to a repetition; and my enjoyment of such an elysium will probably be confined to a short and single visit.

Vaucluse is hidden among the hills, fourteen or fifteen miles in a north-eastern direction from Avignon. Having made our arrangements the evening previous, we left in a post chaise at the dawn of day, while the stars were yet bright in a cloudless and transparent firmament. The gradual advances of morning, from the gray twilight of the horizon to skies of the softest and richest hues, were delightful. At length the sun rose in all its splendor, and poured a golden flood of light upon the landscape and the battlements of the ancient city, now seen in the distance and receding from our view. From a green eminence, crowned with orchards of olives, the eye catches a wide and enchanting prospect of the vale of the Rhone on one side, and on the other, of a fertile plain, opening between the hills towards Vaucluse.

Passing the little white village of Moliere, seated upon a brow of a hill of the same name; and those of Tore and Gardam, occupying the bosom of a rich valley beyond, we reached the banks of the Sorgia at L'Isle, a pretty town standing upon both sides of a clear stream, which leads the traveller to anticipate the purity and copiousness of the fountain whence it emanates. Its noisy and limpid waters bathe the very thresholds of some of the villagers, who from their windows may see the trout playing upon the pebbly bottom. On either bank groves of trees have been planted, and avenues for public walks opened, embellished with a degree of taste seldom found united with rustic simplicity.

Beyond L'Isle, the country becomes more solitary. The path winds through unfenced fields, bordering upon the right hand of the Sorgia, which for some miles is lost sight of, till it again suddenly bursts upon the eye of the visitant, in a beautiful cascade at the entrance of the

Vale of Vaucluse.—On one side of the falls, the rocks are high, broken and precipitous; and on the other, there is but just room enough for a path between the base of a ridge of hills and the margin of the stream. The gorge opens in such a manner, that the valley and the fountain are entirely secluded from the rest of the world, and cannot be discovered, till the traveller finds himself in the bosom of the glen, enclosed on every side, by lofty, bold and craggy mountains.

From the pass to the head of the valley is perhaps a mile and a half. Along both sides of the Sorgia are narrow belts of alluvion, clothed in the liveliest green, and bordered by trees, among which was the almond already in full bloom. Its flowers are delicious in complexion as well as in fragrance; and was doubly grateful from being found in this sequestered retreat, also for affording the first indications of the return of spring. Vegetation was here several weeks in advance of the adjacent country, owing to a southern exposure, to constant irrigation, and above all to a security against the icy winds from the north. On the day of our visit, the air possessed the temperature of May, and the softest gales breathed around us. The same causes must operate the whole year, and it may be doubted whether the frosts of winter are severe in this sunny vale, embosomed in the form of a crescent among the hills.

Leaving our carriage at the small inn, which bears the name of "The Two Lauras," and taking the landlord for a guide, we traced up the silver stream of the Sorgia to its fountain. Nothing can be more exquisitely beautiful. The water is clear as crystal, being as perfectly transparent as air itself, and of such depth as to exhibit all the hues of the rocky bed reflected from the surface of the current. We counted six or seven distinct colours, such as green, purple, blue, and white, blending by the most delicate shades, and forming the most splendid piece of liquid mosaic imaginable. This is a striking peculiarity, which distinguishes the Sorgia from all other streams.

From the cascade already mentioned, at the outlet of the valley, to the fountain, the current is the whole way so rapid as frequently to break over the rocks; and in several places are falls of considerable height, the murmurs of which fill the glen and die away in echoes among the hills.—The confused and perpetual uproar, sent back upon the ear in hollow reverberations from the cliffs, has an indescribable effect in soothing the mind, and in lulling the feelings into a pleasing melancholy. Sauntering along the green margin of the stream, we often paused to read Petrarch, and to think how often he had watched the descent and listened to the music of the same bright waters! So vivid are the impressions produced by the enchanting scene, that the hills seem scarcely to have forgotten the name of Laura:—

"Je redemandais Laure a l'echo du valloir,  
Et l'echo n'avait point oublie ce doux nom."

But I have not yet conducted the reader to the Fountain itself. Let him approach with me, and gaze at the glassy, dark, and fathomless abyss of waters, sleeping at the base of an impending cliff, which rises to the height of about an hundred feet, and strikes the spectator with awe. The semicircular basin, the chord of which is formed by the shelving base of the mountain, is perhaps twenty feet in diameter. Its bottom has never been reached by the longest lines. Not a wave, nor a ripple, nor a bubble is seen upon the unbroken surface—nothing save the reflecting image of the crags over hanging the mirror, and of shrubs of evergreen lodged in the crevices. The outlet of the fountain is double—sometimes subterranean, and sometimes pouring over a bed of rocks at the surface of the ground, covered with long green moss. At the time of our visit, the upper channel was perfectly dry, being several feet above the level of the water. Our guide assured us, that the channel often alternates in the course of a single night. The subterranean current gushes out several rods below the fountain, and all at once forms a river sufficiently large to be navigable with boats. A literary society, manifesting more zeal than taste or judgment, have been at the expense of erecting a shapeless column near the margin of the fountain, to perpetuate the names of Petrarch and Laura; as if the fame of the poet needed such an monument!

Crossing the stream at its source, curiosity prompted us to climb the mountains which overhang the fountain and vale. But the effort cost us dear. We were obliged to creep the greater part of the way upon our hands and knees; and so great was the fatigue, that one of the party fainted on reaching the top

of the hill, compelled the guide to go in pursuit of water. The prospect was worth much, but would hardly repay an adventure of this description. On the summit of the rock impending over the Sorgia, are the ruins of a castle or chateau, said by some to have been the house of Laura, and by others, a palace built by the Bishop of Cavaillon. The latter opinion seems to have the fairest claim to authenticity. Nothing now remains but the shattered walls, perched upon the precipice, and forming a picturesque object when seen from below.

Descending from the mountain by a route less arduous than the one pursued in reaching the top, we visited the site of Petrarch's cottage, at the base of a stupendous cliff, within a few paces of the river, and directly under the mountain on the brow of which the prouder mansion of Laura is said to have stood. A humble habitation covers the ruins of the poet's residence. An old lady conducted us to a crystal spring, gushing from beneath the rocks, and touching with a wand the moss growing upon the side, several beautiful trout, shot from the covert, and seemed to play in the fountain at the command of their mistress for our amusement. These waters are said to have been hallowed by the visitations of the muses, and the cool grotto to have been a favorite haunt of their solitary and impassioned votary. The spring is shaded by shrubs of laurel, branches of which the old lady permitted us to pluck, as memorials of the consecrated retreat.

Opposite the hold and craggy projection of rocks under which the cottage of Petrarch was sheltered is a little green island in the Sorgia, once cultivated as his garden. It contains but a rod of alluvial ground, lying nearly on a level with the surface of the water, and kept always verdant by irrigation. In one of his letters descriptive of Vaucluse, Petrarch remarks, "I have made myself two gardens, which please me marvellously: I do not think they are to be equalled in all the world: they are my transalpine Parnassus. One of these gardens is shady, formed for contemplation, and sacred to Apollo. It hangs over the source of the river, and is terminated by rocks, or places accessible only to birds. The other is nearer my cottage, of an aspect less severe, and devoted to Bacchus: and what is extremely singular, it is in the middle of a rapid river." The approach to it is over a ridge of rocks, which communicates with the garden; and there is a natural grotto under the rock which gives it the appearance of a rustic bridge. Into this grotto the rays of the sun never penetrate. I am confident it resembles the place where Cicero sometimes went to declaim. It invites to study. Thither I retreat in the noon-tide hours. My mornings are engaged upon the hills, and my evenings either in the meadows, or in the garden sacred to Apollo.

Leaving a spot hallowed by so many interesting associations, and passing under a long arch hewn out of a rock, we sauntered along the left bank of the Sorgia to the rustic bridge thrown across the stream, in the midst of the little village which rises in a picturesque manner upon its shores. The houses are small, and in some cases scarcely distinguishable from the cliffs and crags with which they are incorporated. There are but few inhabitants, who derive their support from the agricultural produce of the valley, and from the stock of fish with which the river is abundantly supplied. They are as simple, mild, and inoffensive, in their manners, as they were in the age of Petrarch, holding little intercourse with the rest of the world, and blest with a happy rusticity.

Having spent the greater part of the day in rambling over this enchanting and peaceful vale, we left it with regret late in the afternoon, and returned to L'Isle, where an excellent dinner of various kinds of fish from the Sorgia was prepared for us, at the Hotel of Petrarch and Laura. The apartment in which the repast was served up contained no less than six portraits of the two lovers, suspended from the walls, and tastefully ornamented with festoons of evergreen. Neatness and comfort are happily blended in this small inn, and its classical dinners contribute much to the pleasure of those who visit Vaucluse. To add to the romantic adventures of the day, the coachman proved to be a legitimate descendant of the Troubadours of Provence, and amused us all the way home by chanting the sweet and plaintive ballads of his ancestors. There is a striking resemblance between the simple music of this district and that of the Highlanders of Scotland.

A village is like that subterranean cave, called the ear of Dionysius; nothing passes in it or near it but is instantly known.

## FEMALE TEMPER.

"It is particularly necessary for girls, to acquire command of temper, because much of the effect of their powers of reasoning and of their wit, when they grow up, depend upon the gentleness and good humour with which they conduct themselves. A woman who should attempt to thunder with her tongue, would not find her eloquence increase her domestic happiness. We do not wish that women should implicitly yield their better judgment to their fathers or husbands; but let them support the cause of reason with all the graces of female gentleness.

A man in a furious passion, is terrible to his enemies; but a woman, in a passion, is disgusting to her friends; she loses all respect due to her sex, and she has not masculine strength and courage to enforce any other kind of respect. These circumstances should be considered by those who advise that no difference should be made in the education of the two sexes.

The happiness and influence of women, both as wives and mothers, and indeed, in every relation, so much depends on their temper, that it ought to be most carefully cultivated. We should not suffer girls to imagine that they can balance ill humour by some good quality or accomplishment; because, in fact, there are none which can supply the want of temper in the female sex."

Some good people, claiming too much from human nature, would marvel to be told that the "Most Illustrious and mighty Prince James L. Defender of the Faith," that "sanctified person," under whose auspices our present translation of the Bible was made, and to whom it was sublimely dedicated by Dr. Myles Smith; that this good man, "to counteract the gloomy spirit of the puritans, issued a proclamation, encouraging all lawful games and exercises on Sundays, after divine service." Or to hear, that according to his colleague Beza, the great Calvin was never ordained; and that, says another at Geneva, "Calvin would after divine service, take his gun, and indulge himself in hunting." Or, that John Rogers, the Smithfield martyr, whose effigy has so early awakened our sympathies in the Primer, and the number of whose little orphans—"nine, and one at the breast"—has so long been a problem to children, had once himself been unrelenting towards the deluded Joan of Kent, whose death at the stake he thought "easy enough."

**SYMPATHETIC INK.**—The following application of a modern chemical discovery, has never before been communicated to the public, and affords a sympathetic ink very far superior to any, as yet, in use. Dissolve a small quantity of starch in a saucer with soft water, and use the liquid like common ink; when dry no trace of the writing will appear upon the paper, and the letters can be developed only by a weak solution of iodine in alcohol, when they will appear of a deep purple colour, which will not be effaced until after long exposure to the atmosphere. So permanent are the traces left by the starch, that they cannot (when dry) be effaced by Indian rubber, and in another case, a letter which had been carried in the pocket for a fortnight, had the secret characters displayed at once, by being very slightly moistened with the above-mentioned preparation.

He that prolongs his meals, and sacrifices his time, as well as his other conveniences, to his luxury, how quickly does he outset his pleasure! And then how is all the following time bestowed upon ceremony and surfeit! until at length, after a long fatigue of eating, and drinking, and babbling, he concludes the great work of dining gently, and so makes a shift to rise from the table, that he may lie down upon his bed; where, after he has slept himself into some use of himself, by much ado he staggers to his table again, and there acts over the same brutish scene; so that he passes his whole life in a *doceat* condition between sleeping and waking, with a kind of drowsiness and confusion upon his senses, which what pleasure it can be, is hard to conceive. All that is of it, dwells upon the tip of his tongue, & within the compass of his palate. A worthy prize for a man to purchase with the loss of his time, his reason, and himself.

South.

Mr. Dundas, complaining in the House of Commons, of the multiplicity of his public duties, concluded by saying, that he had undertaken a task he was unable to perform. Mr. D. having been lately married, one of the opposition members perverted his meaning, by expressing his sorrow for the right honorable secretary, who had candidly confessed that the *home department* was a task superior to his powers, and moved that he should have an assistant in his arduous duties.

Leisure and solitude are the best effects of riches, because the mother of thought. But are avoided by most rich men, who seek company and business, which are signs of being weary of themselves.

Sir W. Temple.